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WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

"I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY." George Washington to the People.

[VOL. I.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1814. [No. 43]

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AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

At Warrenton,	Thomas Dewitt, Esq.
Big Black,	James Hamilton, Esq.
Mo Bayau Pierre,	Thos. Freeland, Esq.
Grindstone Ford,	Col. Danl. Burnett.
Gibson Port,	James Woods, Esq.
Greenville,	Seth Cocks. Esq.
Selcer Town,	R. Morhouse Esq.
Natchez.	Mr Ch. Miller,
Woodville,	R G. Leckie, Esq.
	James Stewart, Esq.
Pinckneyville,	E. Randolph, Esq.
La Fourche,	Doctor Wilson,
Attakapas Ch.	H. Eastin.
Opelousas,,	W. B. Jackson.
Nashville. T.	R. B. Currey.

TERRITORIAL LAWS.

AN ACT

To regulate the several courts of this Territory; and to create a Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in General Assembly convened;* That the territorial judges, appointed or hereafter to be appointed, in pursuance of the ordinance for the government of this territory, shall hold at the court-house in Adams county, twice in every year, on the second Mondays of June and December; a court of record, to be styled, "the Supreme court of Errors and Appeals;" which court shall be held by two at least of the said judges, but one judge may adjourn the same from day to day, for the space of four days, and shall continue to sit at each term, until all the business is disposed of; *Provided however,* That it shall not be the duty of the judge of the district of Washington, or the judge of Madison county, to attend said court.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the power, authority and jurisdiction, already given and belonging to the several superior courts of law and equity, in this territory, and to the superior court of Madison county, they and each of them, shall have exclusive jurisdiction and cognizance, of all actions and suits, in which the value of the matter in controversy, shall exceed fifty dollars, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; *Provided however,* That for sums under two hundred dollars, the attorney's fee shall be the same as in the county court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That immediately after the passing of this act, all actions, causes, suits, process and pleadings at common law, then depending and undetermined in, or returnable to the said several county courts, shall be transferred and returned to the superior courts of law and equity, in their respective counties, and the said actions, causes, suits, process and pleadings, shall be proceeded on, tried and determined, in said superior courts of law and equity, as if originally commenced therein; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the said county courts respectively, to transmit immediately to the clerks of the superior courts of law and equity of their respective counties, all papers, records, process minutes, pleadings and other proceedings remaining in their respective offices, relating to any suits in common law for the recovery of any debt, or damages, whether the same be proceeded on to judgment or not, and the same shall appertain to, and be made a part of the record of the said superior courts of law and equity, to which they may be transferred.

Sec 4. *And be it further enacted,* That judges of the supreme court of errors and appeals, and each of them, shall have power and authority, to issue forth writs of error, to the several superior courts of law and equity, to remove any judgment or decree, either at common law, or in chancery, into the said supreme court of errors and appeals; and also writs of certiorari, habeas corpus and all remedial and other writs, and process, properly allowable by a judge of the supreme court of errors and appeals, returnable to the same; and the said supreme court of errors and appeals, shall hear and determine, all manner of pleas, plaints and causes, both at law and in equity, which shall be removed, and brought before it, from any of the superior courts of law and equity; and all causes matters and things, cognizable in the same, but no cause shall be removed into the said supreme court of errors and appeals, until after final judgment in the court below, except where the judge or judges in the said court below, shall doubt as to the law, or rule of decision, and in that case, he or they may respite the final judgment, and refer the question to the said supreme court of errors and appeals for their determination, and if the point or question does not appear on the record, it shall be the duty of the judge in the court below, to state the same in writing, and send it with the other proceedings in the cause, to the said supreme court of errors and appeals, who shall have power and authority to grant judgment thereon, according to the right of the matter, and award execution; except it be necessary in consequence of the determination of the said supreme court of errors and appeals, that facts be ascertained, or damages assessed by a jury, in which case the cause shall be remanded to the court from whence it was brought.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no writ of error shall be allowed by any of the judges of the supreme court of errors and appeals, unless he shall be of opinion from an inspection of the record, judgment or decree, that there is good cause to re-consider the said judgment or decree, and no writ of error shall operate as a supersedias, nor shall any supersedias be granted of any judgment, unless the plaintiff or plaintiffs in error, first enter into bond with good and sufficient security to be approved of by the judge granting the writ, to the adverse party, conditioned for the payment of the judgment, damages, interest and costs in case such judgment shall be affirmed, and also for the performing the sentence, judgment or decree, which the supreme court of errors and appeals may render therein; and in case the said supreme court of errors and appeals shall affirm entirely any judgment, or decree, brought before them, the plaintiff in error, if he be the defendant below, shall pay to the defendant in error, ten per centum damages on the amount due, with interest from the time of rendering the original judgment or decree

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted* That if in the trial of any cause, either the plaintiff or defendant shall think himself aggrieved by the direction or decision of any judge or judges of any of the courts in this territory, the party so considering himself aggrieved, may in person, or by his counsel, tender to the judge or judges giving such direction or decision, a bill of exceptions to his or their opinion stating the points wherein he is supposed to err, and the said judge or judges, shall be bound to sign and seal the same, and the said bill of exceptions so signed and sealed, shall be made and considered a part of the record in the cause, and in case the said judge or judges shall refuse to sign and seal the said bill of exceptions, if the facts therein are truly stated, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That a person of skill and probity shall be appointed by the governor, clerk of the supreme court of errors and appeals, who shall do and perform all those things that appertain to the duties and office of a clerk of said court, and he shall receive for his services the same fees which are allowed by law to the clerks of the superior court of law and equity for Adams county for like services.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the sheriff of Adams county for the time being, shall be attendant on the said supreme court of errors and appeals, during the sitting thereof, and he shall be entitled to the same fees and compensation as are allowed in the superior court of law and equity for Adams county for like services.

Sec 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all writs of error heretofore issued from the superior court of Adams county, or which may hereafter issue from the said court to the superior courts of law and equity in the district of Washington, and in the county of Madison, in conformity to the act of congress in such case made and provided, may, at the discretion of the judge or judges of the said superior court of Adams county, or at the instance of either of the parties, be heard and determined in said supreme court of errors & appeals, which shall proceed therein in like manner, and render such judgment in the premises as the superior court of Adams county might or could have rendered; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the said superior court of Adams county to transfer the record returned or sent up in such case, on such order or application, to the office of the clerk of the said supreme court of errors and appeals.

Sec. 10; *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of March next, the superior courts of law and equity for the counties of Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Mobile, Jackson, Hancock, Marion, and Clarke, shall be held in each of the aforesaid counties twice in every year at the places appointed by law for holding the same; and that the terms of the said several courts shall commence and be held as follows, that is to say—in the county of Warren on the third Mondays of February and August, in the county of Claiborne on the first Mondays of March and September, in the county of Jefferson on the third Mondays of March and September, in the county of Adams on the second Mondays of April and October, in the county of Wilkinson on the second Mondays of May & November, in the county of Amite on the third Mondays of May and November, in the county of Franklin on the first Mondays of June and December, in the county of Clarke on the fourth Mondays of March and September, in the county of Mobile on the second Mondays of April and October, in the county of Jackson on the fourth Mondays of February and August, in the county of Hancock on the third Mondays of April and October, and in the county of Marion on the fourth Mondays of March and September: & each term of of said court shall be held for the space of twelve judicial days, if business so long continue, and no longer, except the superior court of Adams county, which may be held eighteen judicial days, and except also, the superior courts of the counties of Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Mobile, Jackson, Hancock, and Marion, which may be held six judicial days each, if business require, & no longer: and all actions, suits, writs, process, pleadings, recognizances, and all other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, civil or criminal, commenced or to be commenced, and made returnable to any of the said courts, shall be continued respectively, & shall be returned to and have day, in the term of said courts next to be holden by virtue of this act.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts coming within the purview and meaning of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

DANIEL BURNET, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THOMA BARNES, *President of the Legislative Council.*

Approved, 20th Jan. 1814.

DAVID HOLMES, *Governor of the Mississippi Territory.*

AN ACT

Concerning Executors and Administrators, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of representatives of the Mississippi Territory in General Assembly convened;* That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any executor or administrator, to require any bond, or note, payable, and negociable at the bank of the Mississippi, for property belonging to the estate of any testator, or intestate, which such executor, or administrator may sell at public sale by order of court.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That nothing contained in the third section of the act entitled "An act to establish a bank in the Mississippi Territory," shall be so construed, as to authorize the summary mode of collecting of any notes, bills and bonds, made and executed, after the passing of this act, except it be made to appear by the certificate of the cashier of said bank, that the said notes, bills and bonds, be the bonafide property of the president, and directors, and company, of said bank.

DANIEL BURNET, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THOMAS BARNES, *President of the Legislative Council.*

Approved, 21st Jan. 1814.

DAVID HOLMES, *Governor of the Mississippi Territory.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

The provisional government of the internal provinces of Mexico, to the freemen of all nations.

It is a well known maxim that money is one of the principal sinews of war. All the provinces of Mexico possess in abundance of this all powerful weapon. Those denominated *Internes,* equally abound with the rest in rich mines of all the precious metals—they possess a fine climate, never failing and salubrious springs of water, an infinite number of natural productions, with innumerable flocks of horned cattle, horses, &c. If we add to these advantages, a population of seven millions, which covers the surface of Mexico, it must be acknowledged that under a good *national* government they would be able to face any foreign power wishing to seize on this rich portion of the new world—nor would good and powerful allies in such a cause, be wanting.

All nations are interested in the support of our independence; and it is under this persuasion that we expect them to aid in its acquirement and preservation, that they may be on an equal footing in the commercial treaties of a future day We are determined to behave with the strictest impartiality, as long as we shall be convinced that they all equally contribute to the triumph of our cause; but should unfortunately, any of them observe a different conduct, they must expect that they will be excluded from the incalculable advantages resulting to friendly powers from our amity and commerce.

That the complete and eternal emancipation of Mexico is at hand, can no longer be doubted by any The patriots already count several independent provinces, and ten large armies, with those which we are still in a condition to raise, are more than sufficient to drive the Spanish tyrants forever from our soil, independent of our other resources, and the relations establishing with foreign powers.

The Mexican people, equally instructed by defeat or victory and now conscious of their strength, are daily shaking off the yoke of prejudice, by means of which their oppressors held them in ignorance and bondage

The republican army nearest to our provinces, has at its disposal more than 55 000, 000 dollars. General Rayon, its former commander is now the worthy president of the Mexican general congress, assembled at Sultepeque, where it numbers forty representatives of free provinces and cities. General Cos, who actually commands this army, menaces the last refuge of despotism in the capital. In approaching the city of Mexico, he left to our valor and patriotism the care of ridding the internal provinces of the handful of miserable tools of the government of Cadiz who hinder our junction This object overcome, and our communications are at once established both with the congress at Sultepeque and general Cos—we may then, by means of the immense sums at their disposal, not only do honor to our engagements, but partake with our neighbors the advantages resulting from a commercial intercourse to this day interrupted by the iron hand of foreign despotism.

Three capital faults have hitherto retarded the freedom of these four provinces, and our junction with the patriots of the interior:

1st. The want of a capable government to direct the revolution and command the first volunteers. The government ought to organize the people, as soon as they recover their liberty, and instruct them in their duties and their rights—in short, establish order and oeconomy in every branch of the public administration.

2d. The want of regular troops, commanded by officers of known military talents, and great firmness, as to the observance of discipline and obedience to the orders of the government.

3d. The want of money, and still more the little care taken by those then in command, to profit by the grand resources for the subsistence of the army, placed in their hands by repeated victories and the nature of their soil.

After the last battle (the only one which we have lost) the people, undecieved, hastened to correct those errors, put an end to those disorders, give to our efforts a direction which would insure success, restore the reign of order and of justice, and at the same time banish that of anarchy and despotism. With

this view they proceeded to the formation of a provisional government, on whom they conferred, under the strictest responsibility, all the authority necessary to the attainment of an end so desirable. The government, anxious to do its duty and merit the unlimited confidence reposed by the people, has devoted day and night, since its installation, to the good of the cause. After having determined on the means of regenerating these four provinces, it has been occupied with the organization of the troops, and their means of subsistence. The government has deemed it its duty to submit all the defenders of the country to laws, humane in principle, but rigorous in execution. It has also thought it necessary to honor all the soldiers with the title of citizens, that they may join their interests with those of the public—it has therefore abolished volunteer companies, and directed that they, as well as those arriving in future, be organized into regiments of regular troops, whose commanders shall cause the strictest discipline to be observed; both for the preservation of harmony among the different nations ranged under the Mexican banners and in order that they may justify the confidence reposed by the government and the people. In short skilful commanders have been sought, as the only means of establishing strict subordination—a thing unattainable as long as the soldiers were without confidence in their leaders.

We can already number 3000 men (Americans French and Irish) besides 1000 warriors of the most warlike Indians, with the respectable Tulin, and other officers, to direct the valour and restrain the excesses of the latter. Generals Humbert and Decoudray de Holstein, whose military talents and patriotism are so universally known, with near thirty officers of different grades, instructed in the great art of war, have offered us their services. We have still our old republican troops, without counting those, furnished by general Toledo, and by several Americans, enthusiasts in the cause. This is more than sufficient to vanquish an enemy which scarcely muster 600 regular troops, with 1800 natives, forced by the satellites of the government of Cadiz, to arm against their country.

From this succinct and faithful narration of the actual state of things, it is evident we have only to march, to assure the independence of these four provinces, and effect our junction with the other patriots. But we are in want of money to take the field. Our American bretheren of the north, when they began their revolution under circumstances more deplorable than ours, without the means we possess of paying their debts, or of offering to other nations the advantages which our commerce will hold out, found in the generosity of France and Holland, abundant supplies of men and money. With stronger reasons for desiring independence may we not promise ourselves similar succors, both from individuals and foreign powers interested in our independence? It is with this expectation that the government has determined to open a subscription for free gifts and loans.

We in consequence appeal to the friends of humanity and the sacred cause of independence. Those who succor us may count on the most lively gratitude; and on the faithful recollection of their generosity, should they have any favor to demand at a future day. Several inhabitants of the state of Louisiana have already made us offers; and many citizens of the U. States will no doubt imitate their generous example. No American can be ignorant of the advantages which the independence of Mexico would procure to his country.

The government will immediately appoint agents, authorized to receive gratuitous gifts and loans. Individuals, or commercial houses who may think proper to join in a loan, may apply to those agents, who will be furnished with the necessary powers and instructions to treat with them as to the interest of the capital loaned.

On the Mexican side of the Sabine, 5th of December 1813, 3d year of our independence.

Don Juan Mariano Pecoruel,
President.

Don Pedro Fuentes,
Secretary.

FOREIGN.

BRITISH ACCOUNTS
OF THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

Extract from London papers to November 6th furnished by Mr Rich of Baltimore, who landed at Annapolis 30th Dec. from on board the British flag Ship Bramble

Decisive Defeat of Bonaparte—with the loss of 82,000 men—180 pieces of cannon, Leipsic taken, &c.

First Battle.

After a hard and sanguinary action which continued for some hours, Ney was defeated with the loss of 12,000 men.

Second Battle.

This battle was fought on the same day as the first, was equally well contested and bloody, but at length Bonaparte succeeded in breaking the centre of the Prince of Schwartzenburgh's army, by bringing up the whole of his cavalry under Murat. The allies then brought up their reserve and drove Bonaparte back upon the point he had occupied, before he pierced the prince of Schwartzenburgh's centre. The battle terminated at night and both armies remained in sight of each other, without either having gained any material advantage. On the 17th October they prepared for the more important battle which was to take place on the next day.

Third Battle.

On the 18th October, the allies having collected and concentrated all their forces under the Crown Prince Blutcher and Prince of Schwartzenburgh, attacked Bonaparte in all his positions; he fought with the determination and desperation that a man may be supposed to have, who feels that his crown depends on the issue of the conflict but his obstinacy, his skill was unavailing—he was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men and nearly 200 cannon.

Leipsic Stormed,

Without giving the enemy a day's respite, the allies advanced to Leipsic the day after their glorious victory, and after a most bloody resistance took it by storm with 30,000 prisoners, a great number of cannon, ammunition &c.

Thus in four days Bonaparte's army was reduced one half, a more rapid and enormous loss than he sustained in the same space of time even in the calamitous campaign in Russia.

Loss on 16, by Ney	12 000 men.
do. 18, by Bonaparte	40 000
do. 19, storming Leipsic	30,000
	82,000

Driven from Leipsic Bonaparte attempted to retreat by Erfurth, the direct road to the Rhine. He failed—the road was already occupied by his conquerors. His retreat to Erfurth was cut off. He then with the wreck and remnant of his army took the road towards Brunswick, thus removing further from his resources and reinforcements. The allies were in pursuit of him, and he is destined we trust, to fresh disasters and defeats.

The last dispatch from sir Charles Stuart, is dated at Leipsic, October 19th, from which the following are extracts:

My Lord,

Europe at length approaches her deliverance—and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her allies, the glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitles her to receive.

I wish it had fallen to the lot of some abler pen, to detail to your lordship the splendid events of these two last days; but in endeavoring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall best do my duty; postponing more detailed accounts until another opportunity.

The victory of general Blucher upon the 16th, has been followed, on the 18th by the whole of the combined forces over the army of Bonaparte, in the neighborhood of Leipsic.

The collective loss of above 100 pieces; 60,000 men; an immense number of prisoners; the deserion of the whole of the saxon army; also the Bavarian and Wirtemburg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry; many generals, among whom are Regnier Vallery, Brune, Bertrand and Lauriston, are some of the first fruits of this glorious day.

The capture by assault of the town of Leipsic, this morning; the magazines, artillery and stores of the place; with the king of Saxony and all his court—the garrison and rear guard of the French army; all the enemy's wounded, (the number of which exceeds 30 000;) the narrow escape of Bonaparte who fled from Leipsic at 9 o'clock, the allies entering at 11 o'clock; the complete overthrow *(deroute)* of the French army, who are endeavoring to escape in all directions, and who are still surrounded, are the next objects of exultation.

The further result, your Lordship can but arrive at, from an account of our military positions.

[Here follows an account of the situation of the allied armies.]

P. S. to the above dispatch.—On the field of battle this day, an officer arrived from gen. Tottenburn, bringing the account of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders, and the keys of the town; which were presented to the emperor of Russia.

C. STUART.

Extract from London papers of later date.

Bavaria has declared in favor of Russia.

Papers on board the Dragon to the 14th November mention the fall of Dresden.

There was a grand illumination throughout England between the 6th and 10th of November.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 2, 1814.

Our latest information from the north, is truly of a disastrous nature. We trust that the particulars, which may be expected by the next mail, will remove the uneasiness we feel for the fate of that frontier. An article from a Nashville paper, stating (without giving particulars) that the whole of the invading army had been captured, gives us a gleam of hope. Whatever may be the nature of the late proposions from England relative to peace, we are fearful that these successes on their part, will induce the British government to throw obstacles in the way of this desirable result.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Stephens to his friend near this place dated January 14 1814.

"Two Indians arrived here, yesterday, with despatches to gen Flournoy. They state that the Creeks are concentrating their forces in the fork of the Tallapoosa and Coosa, and will there await the event of a battle with our troops under Generals Jackson and Floyd, who design forming a junction.

"In a late attack made on the Georgians by the Savages, about the break of day—the former lost thirteen men, exclusive of seven friendly Indians; the latter lost thirty and were driven from the ground."

The proposition of the British government, through Lord Cathcart, their secretary of foreign affairs, to our government, relative to entering upon negociations for peace, and Mr. Monroe's answer are omitted in this week's publication, for the want of room — We would however, observe that the proposition is accepted on our part, and negociations will be entered into at Gottenburg.

Marietta paper 15th Jan.

From Nashville.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN,

We have had no letters from our southern army for ten days past. But we learn, that on the 12th the mounted men reached Fort Strother; and on the 15th gen Jackson moved from thence, with all the force he had (about 1500) towards the place where it was supposed the enemy had concentrated—at which point he must have arrived two or three days ago; so that unless the Indians had previously fled, another battle has been fought before now.

The gloom, which, for a few weeks past prevaded all parts of this state, in consequence of the movements and discontent which had taken place, is blown over; and prospects no less honorable than flattering to our state pride, substituted in its room.—

The militia and volunteers from every quarter are pushing on, in crowds to the scene of active operations; and every object seems to have received additional life and energy. Many of the old volunteers, we understand, who had just came home, are re-embodying themselves with a determination to return to camp, and continue so long as they may be needed.—2500, we learn are already organized in East-Tennessee, and will march without delay; and were we to say 3000 West-Tennesseans are making ready, and on the march to the designated place of rendezvous, we think we should not be far wrong.

Such are our prospects, and such the efforts of *freemen*, in support of a just, honorable and noble cause. May they reap the laurels their patriotism so eminently deserves.

Whig.

(OFFICIAL.)

Fort Claiborne, *East bank of Alabama, 85 miles above Fort Stoddert, January 1st*, 1814.

SIR,

Agreeably to previous arrangements, made with the view of carrying the war into the enemys' country, I marched a detachment from this place, on the 13th ult. to act against the towns on the Alabama. When I had marched about 80 miles, I was informed, that we were within thirty miles of a considerable town, called *Eccanachaca*, (or *Holy Ground*,) where the Indians from the neighboring villages had assembled in considerable force—where *Witherford*, who has made himself conspicuous by his depredations on our frontiers, and by the massacre at Mims; and where Josiah Francis, a principal prophet resided. After having caused to be erected, a stockade for the protection of the baggage and sick, the troops resumed their march on the 22d. On the morning of the 23d, when near the town my disposition for the attack was made. I marched in three columns. The right composed of volunteers commanded by col. Carson; the left consisting of militia, and a party of Chactaws, commanded by Major Smoot, of militia; and the centre being a part of the 3d U. S. regiment of Infantry and mounted militia riflemen, under lieut. col. Russell. With this column I myself marched—having ordered Lesser's guards and Wills's troop of dragoons to act as a corps of reserve.

The right being somewhat advanced, first came in view of the town; and were vigorously attacked by the enemy—who had posted themselves to the best advantage. The centre and left made every exertion to gain the field of action; but before they could all be fairly engaged, the Indians broke and fled in every direction—many of them throwing away their arms. Thirty of the enemy were killed. We had one corporal killed; one ensign, two sergeants, one corporal and two privates wounded.

The country is so situated, that although a pursuit was immediately made, nothing could be effected by it,—many of them having crossed the Alabama. Appearances indicated that many were wounded.

The town, consisting of about 200 houses, built since the commencement of hostilities, was burnt: and with it a large supply of provisions, and a great quantity of other property. The enemy had sufficient notice of our approach, to send their wives and children across the Alabama, which runs near the town.

The next day was employed in destroying another town, of 60 houses & the boats of the enemy. Three Indians, of some distinction, were fell in with by a detachment, and killed, on the same day.

In Witherford's house was found a letter from the Governor of Pensacola to the Creek Indians, of which the enclosed is a copy.—It shews the interest which the Spanish government takes in the success of our savage enemies.

I would have proceeded to some towns, about 40 miles higher up the river, but for the impossibility of procuring sufficient transportations for provisions, and the distressed situation of the volunteers, for want of blankets and clothing, and whose terms of service, in many cases, had and were fast expiring.

I have the honor to be, with great personal esteem, your excellency's most obedient servant,

FERDINAND L. CLAIBORNE,
Brig. General Volunteers

Governor Blount.

[We have seen another letter; which states, that there were only 110 warriors who engaged our army—the rest having previously fled with the women and children.

Whig Edits.

To the printer of the Reporter.

Washington City, Jan 2.

"A flag of truce arrived from England at Annapolis a few days ago. It brings a despatch from Lord Castlereagh to the Secretary of State, which I understand refers to a previous communication from the British government to Russia, and through Russia to our ministers there. That communication not having yet come to hand, it is impossible to estimate precisely, the views of the British cabinet. From what I have understood. I conjecture that the British government has declined, in conciliatory and respectful terms, the mediation of Russia; but has at the same time intimated its wish to meet America in an attempt to restore peace, adding probably that the theatre of negotiation is a matter of indifference. It is then I think likely that the parties will be brought together, and if the enemy bring into the negotiation a sincere dispositio nfor peace, peace may be re-established.

"By the same vessel intelligence is brought of events upon the continent late in October. I have not yet had an opportunity to see the details; but I understand that it is well ascertained that Bonaparte has been defeated

by the allies, with immense loss; that he has been compelled to evacuate Dresden; that Leipsic has been taken by storm and the Emperor within two hours of being made a captive; and Saxony, Bavaria and Wirtemberg have abandoned his cause, and united their forces to those of the allies. Indeed I am inclined to think that the military events of the last fall are of such magnitude as will probably lead to the introduction of an entire new order of things upon the continent.

DISASTROUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pittsburg, January 5

With feelings of agony we present our readers with the following alarming intelligence received by a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Erie, which place he left on Friday last. It is unhappily entitled to the fullest credit.

If there is any hope left in the present case, it is, that, we understand the fleet is so moored in the harbor of Erie, as to present a battery of from fifteen to twenty guns from whatever point it may be attacked; that the ice is not sufficient to bear should the enemy attempt to board, and that it is completely cut away around the shipping. We also learn that gen. Mead had issued circulars to all the colonels of his brigade, by express, ordering them immediately to march their respective regiments to the defence of Erie. May their patriotic exertions be successful! and the enemy be checked in his incendiary career.

COPY.

To the commandant at Erie or to whom it may concern.

The British this morning landed about 5000 regulars, militia and Indians, at Black Rock; and after a severe engagement with the militia under the command of Maj. Gen. Hall, forced them to retreat to the village of Buffalo; and, about sun rise, to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The houses in the village was immediately committed to the flames; and about 3 o'clock this afternoon almost entirely consumed. At the same time, two large vessels, lying above Black Rock, were set on fire and consumed.

It is the avowed object of the British [as received by good authority] to proceed in a short time to Erie, for the purpose of burning the vessels in that port, and as an inducement for the Indians to aid and assist them in this nefarious plan, full liberty is given to plunder for their own benefit wherever they may go. As the communication from this place to the east ward is entirely interrupted by the said Indians, and as it is important for you to have the earliest information, we recommend to you every exertion to be in readiness in case of an attack or to burn as aforesaid, and request of you some assistance of men, arms, ammunition, &c. as we have but few arms and little ammunition. The times are alarming: destruction is the order of the day.

On the retreat from Buffalo,
30th, December, 1813.

ISAAC BARNES,
Major comdg near Buffalo.

N. B. Information is just received that the enemy have advanced up the river 8 or 10 miles and destroying every thing as they pass

Latest from Albany.

An express arrived last evening with despatches for the governor, from whom we have received the distressing intelligence, that the villages of Buffalo and Black Rock were destroyed by the British on Thursday the 30th November. That Mrs Lovejoy, whose husband was serving in the militia, was murdered by the Indians or British—that col C was taken prisoner; that major-general Hall had retreated, and had his head quarters at Eleven Mile Creek—that gen M'Clure had retired to his residence, accompanied by 150 regulars, as a safe-guard to cover his retreat from an exasperated populace.—That they, after burning and plundering Buffalo, again returned to Black Rock with the intention, as was supposed, of re-crossing the river.

Our informant adds that there were four small schooners at Buffalo Creek which had been used as gun boats, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and were destroyed.

From the Nashville Whig.

☞ Since a part of our paper was put to Press, the mail has arrived, & on the margin of a Kentucky paper, it is stated the British army was captured before they reached Erie Particulars not given.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated 1st January 1814

"A messenger has just arrived, charged with despatches from the British government. They are not unfriendly in their aspect, and may possibly lead to an arrangement. The allies have been completely successful. Bonaparte (after hard fighting for 3 days) has been defeated with great loss.

"Various speculations prevail here relative to the consequences which will result to Europe. I am clearly of opinion that France, confined to her ancient limits, will no longer find a foe in either Austria or Prussia; that they will view with an eye of jealousy the aggrandizement of that first rate power Russia, and that the coalition will be immediately dissolved. A continental peace will be the result, in which even I think we may look forward to an adjustment of our differences with England."

BOSTON, Dec. 24.

UNPRECEDENTED FIRE.

Extract of a letter dated Portsmouth December 3

Language would fail to describe the melancholy scene before me.—This devoted town is again in ruins! but I am so fatigued, I know not how to attempt any description. The last great fire was but a miniature to the present.

It is impossible to estimate at present, what amount of property in buildings and goods are destroyed.—From present appearances, I should think there is from 3 to 400 houses, stores, stables, barns and other outbuildings. From what I have been able to learn, I believe there can be but little doubt but it is the act of some base incendiary.

A gentleman in last night's Stage informs that the Custom House and Loan Office were among the buildings burnt. The fire was seen at Boston, a distance of 60 miles.

FROM BRITAIN.

Various rumors were in circulation during the whole of yesterday respecting propositions which are said to have been made to our government by the government of Great Britain, relating to an accommodation of differences between the two countries. We have made enquiry into the foundation of the reports, in the hope of being able to present to the public a correct account of them. We regret it is not yet fully in our power. The following facts we believe may be relied on; that a flag of truce has arrived from England, at Annapolis with a despatch from the British minister to the Secretary of State, bearing date early in November which, although it contains no distinct propositions, may be considered as rather of a pacific nature. It is stated that the British minister speaks in the dispatch of a communication to the Russian Government, and through it with our envoys at St, Petersburg, relating to a negociation to be entered into between the U. S. and Great Britain for peace; but that no document, either from the Russian government or our Envoys, in reply thereto, has been forwarded. Under such circumstances, it would seem impossible for our government justly to appreciate the real object or intentions of the British government. Their letter relating to despatches from our envoys might have been written on the presumption that those dispatches had already reached our government. We must therefore await further arrivals before we can form any correct idea of their import.—If, as we have reason to believe, the Neptune, which took our ministers to St. Petersburgh, was to leave the Baltic in the latter end of October with despatches for the U. States, all doubt or uncertainty on this important subject will soon be removed.— Nat. Int.

Extract from the late Speech of the Prince Regent of England.

The war between this country and the U. States of America still continues—but I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the measures adopted by the government of the U States, for the conquest of Canada, have been frustrated by the valor of his majesty's troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.

Whilst Great Britain, in conjunction with her allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations, it must be matter of deep regret to find an additional enemy in the government of a country, whose real interest in the issue of this great contest, must be the same as our own

It is known to the world that this country was not the aggressor in this war.

I have not hitherto seen any disposition on the part of the government of the United States to close it, of which I could avail myself consistently with a due attention to the interests of his Majesty's subjects.

I am at all times ready to enter into discussion with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British Empire,

TO THE PUBLIC.

Several pieces of writing have been published of late, both in prose and verse, implicating the characters and conduct of the officers of the Mississippi Volunteers while on duty on the frontiers of this Territory, and whether justly or unjustly the undersigned does not pretend to know. Some enemy to the peace of society, with intention to do a private injury, has, with great pains, raised and propagated a report, that the undersigned was the writer of the pieces alluded to, which he hereby peremptorily and unequivocally disavows. Born in sin—shapen in iniquity—dark without and very black within, this son of mischief, knowing that his own time is short, seeks to prop his own character (tottering to the fall) upon the ruin of another, and so to raise a dust against a better man, in this and in other cases still more villainous, that he may, poor soul, escape the odium justly attached to his misdeeds. Altho' the undersigned is fully determined to enjoy the privilege of expressing his opinion upon public matters when right so to do, yet he does not feel disposed to meddle with the private business or character of any man; the truth of which he dares any one to gainsay. The thinking public will be so good as to recollect what a wise man says, "He who utters a slander is a fool" and that Mr.——— is not entitled to any thanks for his false report.

H. TOOLEY.

Washington. M. T.
Jan. 28. 1814.

ERRATA.

The reader will be pleased to correct the following error in the law extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in our last—in the 17th line, after reading "issue his warrant in the nature of a capias" will add "summons or attachment as the case may require, and on return thereof."

NOTICE is hereby given—that a special ORPHANS' COURT will be holden in the town of Washington, in the County of Adams and Mississippi Territory, on the 17th instant, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of hearing and determining on the applications made for administration on the estate of Leonard Covington and James Swain deceased. All persons interested or concerned therein, are cited to appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. This 1st day of February, 1814.

By order of the Chief Justice,
JOHN STEELE, *Reg'r.*

SHERIFF's SALE.

Joseph Moore, vs. Daniel D. Elliott, administrator with the Will annexed of Joseph Dilworth dec. and the heirs of the said Joseph Dilworth, } On a Decretal Order of sale of the superior court of law and equity of Claiborne county, in Chancery sitting

BY Virtue of a Decree pronounced in the above case, will be exposed to public sale for Cash at the Court-house of Claiborne County, on the 4th day of March next, all that Tract of LAND, situate in said county which was originally granted by the Spanish government to one Justice King, containing five hundred square arpens, to satisfy the plaintiff, his debt, interest and costs in the above case.

JOSEPH BRIGGS, *Sheriff of Claiborne County.*

January 29, 1814

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD—Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, on the evening of the 24th ult. a large bay HORSE, about 15 1-2 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has near hind foot white, branded on the near buttock *I. R.* hardly perceivable, he has a scar on the left thigh. Whoever will deliver him to me in Washington, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

Feb. 2. 1814. JOHN TULLIS.

The Militia Law & Law extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace,
For sale at this Office.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—On Saturday the 5th of February next, will be sold at the Vendue Office, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting chiefly of the following articles:

China Ware	Carpets
Glass Ware	Tables
Glass Shades	An easy Chair
Looking Glasses	200 Vols. Books
2 Clocks	and a Book Case
Waiters	Matrasses
Knife Cases	Fowling Pieces
Brass Andirons	A Rifle, &c. &c.
Fire Screen	

JOHN HENDERSON.

Natchez, Jan. 23. 1814

FOR SALE.—A Valuable Tract of *LAND*—containing one thousand acres, about one hundred and fifty of which is cleared and under good fence; a dwelling house and out houses; a first rate Horse Mill and Cotton Gin; the Land is situated on the head waters of Sandy Creek, in the counties of Adams and Franklin, on the main road leading from Natchez to the Creek nation, ten miles from Washington. For health, beauty of situation and fertility of soil this tract is equal to any in the Territory.

Also for sale, with or without the Land, a number of Hogs; Cattle; Sheep; work Horses; Oxen; Corn and Fodder. Receipts or other sufficient discharges from any just creditor or creditors of the subscriber; will be received as Cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises; or to James Fort Muse esquire, attorney at Law; in Washington.

ANTHONY CALVIT.

P. S. Should the above tract of Land not be sold by the 20th of February; it will be for rent on reasonable terms.

A. C.

NOTICE—The public are hereby informed that the business, in the superior and county Courts of Adams and Jefferson counties heretofore originated by Cowles Mead esq. will be attended to and closed by C. Mead & Andrews, and that said Mead is authorised to settle, adjust and collect all fees due the said Mead and Andrews on the causes aforesaid. The subscriber also informs his clients that he will be absent on the eastern frontier for a short time, but will certainly be back in season to attend to their business at the next term.

P. ANDREWS, Atto: at Law.

Washington, Feb. 1st, 1814.

Mississippi Territory, Adams County,

Isaac Guion, vs *And. Marschalk* } Decretal order to April Term, 1814.

BY virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the superior court of law and equity, for the county aforesaid, will be exposed to public sale for ready money, at the court house in the town of Washington, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of February next, all that tract or parcel of land, situate in the county of Adams, on the waters of St. Catherines' creek, so called, at or near a place called Middle Hill, containing forty acres, more or less, and being the same tract of land which was sold and conveyed by Isaac Guion, complainant, & Sarah his wife, with the appurtenances, the property of Andrew Marschalk—sold to satisfy the debt and costs of the suit above stated.

W. TURPIN, *Sheriff A. C.*

Jan 21, 1814

THE undersigned intends, in the course of a few weeks, to leave the Territory—All persons having demands against him, will present them for payment, and those indebted are requested to call and liquidate their accounts.

E. JANSEN.

1st Feb. 1814.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain tract of Land, situated on the south fork of Coles Creek—advertised for sale on the 19th of February, by W Turpin esq sheriff of Adams county, as the property of Wm. Thompson—the title of said Land being vested in the subscriber.

NATHL. KINNISON.

Jan. 31, 1814.

TO RENT.—A Small FARM, within 8 miles of Natchez, about 25 acres cleared, there are some cabbins on the premises—a number of fruit trees and excellent water—the rent will be low, and may be paid in produce. Apply to

DANL D. ELLIOTT,
or at the office of the W. Republican.

Feb. 1, 1814.

FOR RENT.—120 Acres of Land, adjoining the town of Washington, surrounded by an excellent fence—There is on the premises an overseers house, negro cabbins will be erected if required—in point of health and water, no farm in the Territory exceeds the one now offered for rent. Immediate possession may be had. For terms apply to White Turpin, esq. or to the subscriber.

THo. A. CLAIBORNE.

Feb. 1, 1814.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Adams County, (M. T.) on the 18th January a Negro man by the name of GEORGE STUTSON, as a runaway—He says he belongs to Christopher Walker, in Cincinati—he is about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his head occasioned by a cut, with regular features—The owner is requested to come and take him away as the law directs.

JONA: POWELL, J. A. C.

January 28th, 1814.

THE MUSE.

To the Memory of the late Lieut. Allen, of the U. S. Brig Argus.

O huſh every joy.....'tis Columbia that weeps,
O'er the ſod where in glory her young hero ſleeps ;
Light, light be that ſod o'er the head of her ſon,
And long may he live in the fame he has won.

For his country he lived, for his country he gave
Every ſail to the wind, and his ſhip to the wave ;
But alas....to that country he ne'er ſhall return,
Nor the tears of his friends ever hallow his urn.

Then green be the laurels his feats have entwin'd ;
As green in our hearts be his memory enſhrined ;
Remembering his death, we'll ne'er hear his name ſigh'd
But in juſtice we'll ſay for his country he died.

And Oh, Allen, tho far from thy friends and thy home,
In the land of thy foes, the graſs waves o'er thy tomb,
Yet in fancy we'll write where thy lov'd relics lie,
" Tis the part of a hero to conquer or die."

HUMOR.

Barring all puns and witticiſms of the prophane, we do hereby declare, that we like ſhort things beſt : *i. e* ſhort ſentences, ſhort paragraphs, and ſhort eſſays. Of courſe we diſlike long toaſts, long ſtories and long ſpeeches. From your three, ſix, and nine hour ſpeeches, good Lord deliver us !

(As to long ſermons—their reverences and their hearers may ſettle that point among themſelves.)

Aſſuredly, there has been much national time and money needleſsly expended in a certain houſe near the Potomac. Theſe are times which require much acting, not much talking. Inſtead of girding on their ſwords and fixing on their bayonets, ſome gentlemen waſte days and weeks, and months in long ſpeeches.

Now we humbly conceive, that theſe long ſpeaking gentlemen, whether at the bar or in the ſenate, ſhould make the thing a matter of conſcience. It has been ſaid indeed, that your great lawyers and your great politicians have no conſcience. For our parts, we conſider this as a moſt atrocious libel, which in other times and in other places, would be deemed an actionable offence : believing that theſe famous perſonages do, ſometimes, conſcientiouſly recollect, whether the money comes in the way of fees or in the way of wages, that it muſt be taken out of the pockets of many people who cannot very well afford it in theſe war times.

But long ſpeaking is not a new evil under the ſun. It was conſidered as a grievance in Queen Ann's days. Although this lady was rather too much attached to the brandy bottle, yet upon the whole ſhe was a good ſort of a woman, at leaſt ſhe was thought ſo by the clergy, as ſhe built more churches than all the kings, queens and princes who have come after her—not even excepting that bulwark of religion, the pious Prince Regent.

One of the wits of that Auguſtan age (either Steele or Addiſon) ſuggeſted a very ſimple but moſt effectual cure for the diſorder of long talking He propoſed that the ſpeaker or ſome other ſenſible or conſciencious man, ſhould have a cord fixed to a machine in the ſhape of a large extinguiſher, and to be placed exactly over the orator's head and when he became ſo tedious and uninteresting as to drive one half of the members out of the houſe, and let the other half aſleep [illegible]

[illegible]

MILLER & THOMAS.

HAVE for ſale, at the corner of Main and third ſtreets, an aſſortment of GROCRIES, conſiſting of the following articles :

Green Coffee, Sugar	Chewing Tobacco
Loaf Sugar ſingle and double refined	Spaniſh and common Segars
French Brandy, Jamaica Rum	Pigg and bar Lead
	Looking Glaſſes
Gin and Whiſkey	Shot aſſorted
Window Glaſs 8 by 10	Shoe Thread
Queens and Glaſs ware aſſorted	Velvet Corks
	Table Salt
Caſtings do	Tallow Candles
Bagging and laſhing Rope	Philadelphia Soap
Leading Lines	Writing and poſt Paper
Sewing Twine and Roping Yarn	Engliſh quills
	Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Gunpowder beſt quality	Files aſſorted
Spaniſh Indigo	Gun Flints do.
Saltpetre and Copperas	Iron Spoons
Pepper, Allſpice and Ginger	Shaving Boxes and Raz Caſes
	Cotton Cards
Raiſins	Spinning wheels.

Natchez, January 19, 1813

EDUCATION—The ſubſcriber will open an ACADEMY for the inſtruction of youth, in the Town of Waſhington, on the firſt Monday in February enſuing, at the houſe lately occupied by Mr. William Crothers, where he will teach the following branches, viz : *Reading, Writing, Engliſh Grammar and Arithmetic—Geometry, Trigonometry*—the branch of *Surveying* agreeably to the moſt approved methods of calculation—He will teach five days of the week—ſix hours each day. His terms are two dollars per month for young beginners and three dollars per ditto for the other grades—payable at the end of every quarter.—No ſcholar will be taken for a leſs term than three months.

SAM. GRAHAM.

Waſhington, 18th Jan. 1814.

NOTICE.—The Academy of Jefferſon College will be opened for the reception of Students, on Monday 7th February next In the firſt department of that School, will be taught the Greek and Latin Languages, Euclid's Elements, Aſtronomy, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Geography and Surveying. In the ſecond department will be taught Reading, Writing, Engliſh Grammar, Arithmetic and Book Keeping

The Terms of Tuition

Will be *Nine Dollars* for the quarter in the firſt department, and *Six Dollars* for the quarter in the ſecond department, *paid always in advance* : and on no account will a ſtudent be received into the School for a leſs term than *one quarter*

The ſecond department of the School will be under the direction of *Joseph Caldwell*, whom the board of Truſtees can recommend to the public, as a gentleman well qualified for the inſtruction and government of youth.

Gentlemen of ſcience and diſcipline who are qualified for, and willing to undertake the firſt department in ſaid School, will render themſelves and the board of Truſtees eſſential ſervice by making their propoſals known in writing, on or before the 5th February next, or as ſoon thereafter as poſſible.

By order of the Board of Truſtees,

H. TOOLEY, *Sec'y.*

Jan. 15, 1814.

JAMES & FRANCIS WOOD have removed to that commodious and well known ſtand in Port-Gibſon lately occupied by Abram Defrance where they will continue to entertain Travel's and others who may find it convenient to call on them. Their Stable ſhall be at all times well ſtored with provender for horſes and be attended by a truſty oſtler They will ſpare no pains to render the accommodations of their table and bar equal, if not ſuperior to any in the the place.—They keep a Blackſmith Shop where travellers may have their horſes ſhod [illegible]

[illegible]

JUDITH N. CORBELL—Informs her friends & the public, that ſhe has opened a BOARDING HOUSE & HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the large and commodious new building of John Biſland eſq. in the Town of Waſhington—where ſhe ſolicits a portion of public patronage.

January 4, 1814.

FOR SALE or RENT—The Plantation at preſent occupied by Saml. Dunbar, pleaſantly ſituated on Cole's Creek, containing about four hundred acres of LAND, one hundred acres cleared, with a comfortable two ſtory dwelling houſe and convenient out buildings.—Apply to

JO. DUNBAR.

Dec. 27th 1813.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday laſt, a Yoke of OXEN, with a yoke on—no brands perceivable—both marked with a ſwallow fork and an under bitt in the right ear & a ſmooth crop and ſplit in the left—The owner is requeſted to come forward and pay for this advertiſement, and take them away

PETER BISLAND.

Pine Ridge, Jan. 11, 1814.

Attrocious and unparallelled

ROBBERY.

On Amelia Island (East-Florida.)

ON Sunday night, the 19th ult. a party of armed men, 36 in number calling themſelves PATRIOTS, came to the ſubſcriber's plantation, made him a priſoner, and detained him until the 23d inſt when he fortunately eſcaped. They pillaged his houſes and carried off THIRTY SIX VALUABLE NEGROES, viz—*Dick*, a very ſenſible country born Negro, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, handſome countenance, if queſtioned, will give a true account of all the circumſtances, the names of the plunderers &c *Phebe*, his wife, country born, tall and well made, ſenſible ; her ſix children viz—Melinda, a ſtout likely Wench, about 20 years of age, yellowiſh complexion, thick lips, a large mark, cauſed by a burn on her neck—Jenny, a mulatto, 14 years old, walks remarkably lame, cauſed by a diſlocation of her hip. Jem about 10 years of age, long viſage, a mark of a burn under one of his jaws. Rolla, called by his mother, George, a handſome boy, about 7 years of age.—Pallafox, called Dicky about 4 years old, reſembling Rolla. Silvia, about two years old. Jerry, country born, large lips, much knock kneed.—Chloe his wife, a ſtrong likely wench, a cancer mark on one cheek, is far advanced in pregnancy, her children, Corn, about five years old, a very handſome child—Phedora, about 2 years old.—Jack, an African, ſlight made, wants ſome foreteeth, ſpeaks good Engliſh. Sampa, his wife, an African, ſhort and thick made had a number of country marks on her breaſt and back, ſpeaks good Engliſh ; her two children, Salama, a girl about 7 and Pizarro, about a year old. Adam, an African, ſhort and very ſtout made, pock marked, a country mark on one of his arms, ſpeaks good Engliſh. Fatima, his wife, equally ſtout, and ſtrong made, ſpeaks good Engliſh. Fernando, a year old, a ſtriking reſemblance of Adam. Romeo, an African, light made, handſome countenance, wants ſome foreteeth, ſpeaks very quick. Elvira, his wife, a young wench, country marks on her face, advanced in pregnancy Dublin, a remarkably handſome African, walks very erect, well formed, ſpeaks mildly, is ſenſible, wants one or two foreteeth. Bote his wife, a tall young wench, parrot toed, ſpeaks tolerable Engliſh. Juno a ſmall African wench, handſome, pleaſant countenance, ſpeaks good Engliſh, advanced in pregnancy. Ottemar, an African, about 13 years old, ſtrong made, pock marked ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh. Jacob, a mulatto, ſtrong built, about 25 years of age, has a ſcar on his under lip—was taken in the woods by ſaid party [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR RENT. A PLANTATION—Situate on the Bayou Pierre, within 3 miles of James M'Caleb's Gin, having under good fence about 60 acres of cleared land ; dwelling and out-houſes—a ſpring of excellent water within 40 yards of the dwelling-houſe. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near Port-Gibſon, attorney in fact for Mr. A Green.

P. A. VANDORN.

30th Dec. 1813.

Tax Collector's Sale

Will be expoſed for ſale at the Court Houſe of Adams county in the town of Waſhington, on Tueſday the 8th day of March next, the following Tracts of Land and Town Lots, ſituated in ſaid County, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the Taxes due thereon, with Coſts, if not ſooner diſcharged.

			D	C.
Francey		1 Lot	1	44
Joſeph Hopkins,		1 Lot	7	3
Robert Cochran,	60 Acres	2 Lots	27	28
1812 do.	27 Acres	2 Lots	18	

For D. Greenleaf, Col. A. C.
A. Lewis.

Tax Collector's Sales.

Will be expoſed for Sale at the Court Houſe of Franklin County, in the town of Franklin, on Friday the 4th day of March next, the following Tracts of Land, ſituated in ſaid county, or ſo much thereof as will ſatiſfy the Taxes due thereon, with coſts, if not ſooner diſcharged.

NON-RESIDENTS.	No Acres.	Dols.	Cents.
Elijah H. Bay	1000	163	80
Ditto	5000		
Ditto	1500		
Jacob Harmon,	500		92
Nichol G. Ridgeley	625	10	19
Repreſentatives Robt. Farmer	3000	13	52
Ditto of William Scott	400	65	82
Ditto of Joſeph Vauchre	600	8	10
Henry Garvey	330	13	84
Frederick Mann	500	10	92

B. E. Chaney, *Collector F. C.*

Auguſt 23d, 1813.

NOTICE—For particular reaſons, I hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with, or crediting any of my family without my written order.

JOSEPH HARRISON.

January 17, 1814.

Militia Deſerters.

A REWARD of Ten Dollars with reaſonable expences, will be givn for each of the following perſons, who have deſerted from the Regiment of the Militia of this Territory, now on the frontiers under the command of Col. G. H. Nixon ; on their delivery to ſome Commiſſioned Officer of ſaid Regiment ; viz.

From Capt. Lowry's Company.

[illegible]